

demnation of 6 dozen bottles and 11½ dozen bottles of Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 16, 1918, December 27, 1918, and March 21, 1919, by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On wrapper and bottle) "The Crossman Mixture \* \* \* Recommended for the treatment not only of the active stages of simple Urethritis and Gonorrhœa, but especially of subacute and chronic conditions, as Gleet." (In circular) "Crossman Mixture for the treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet \* \* \*."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted of copaiba, oil of cubebs, unidentified essential oils, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the statements, borne on the wrapper and bottle, and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 17, 1919, no claimants having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7274. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 448 Boxes of Oranges and U. S. \* \* \* v. 462 Boxes of Oranges. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10040, 10041. I. S. Nos. 13430-r, 13429-r. S. Nos. E-1310, E-1311.)**

On April 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 448 boxes and 462 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the 448 boxes were shipped on or about March 19, 1919, by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, Glendora, Calif., and that the 462 boxes were shipped on or about March 24, 1919, by the Redlands-Highlands Fruit Exchange, East Highlands, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Washington Navels Blue Band Brand Oranges, Glendora Citrus Association, Glendora, Cal.," and "Polo Brand Grown and Packed by Gold Buckle Assn., East Highlands, San Bernardino Co., Cal."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance, unfit for food.

On May 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7275. Misbranding of Rival Herb Tablets. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Gross of Rival Herb Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10042. I. S. No. 13006-r. S. No. E-1307.)**

On April 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Dis-

district Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 2 gross of Rival Herb Tablets, consigned on March 31, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Falls River, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rival Herb Co., Detroit, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of aloes and podophyllum and unidentified plant extractives.

It was alleged in substance in the libel of information that the article was misbranded for the reason that the statements, to wit, "For.—Dyspepsia, \* \* \* Liver and Kidney Disorders, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Stomach Trouble, Female Complaints, Lame Back, Nervous Affection, Sick Headache, Eczema, Catarrh, and all Skin and Blood Diseases \* \* \* A remedy for Diseases arising from Bad Blood, Inactive Stomach, Liver or Kidneys," borne on the labels of the packages, were false and fraudulent in that the article was incapable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed therefor.

On June 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7276. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. \* \* \* v. 36 Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10071. I. S. No. 2155-r. S. No. W-302.)**

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 dozen bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 30, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements, to wit, "Big G A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membranes or Linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs," "Big G A Non-poisonous Tonic," "A treatment for Unnatural Discharges of the Urinary Organs, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear," borne on the labels of the bottles, were false and fraudulent in that the contents of the bottles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*